[XXXVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1804.]

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1781.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE public are under obligations to any citizen for information, or advice, and *the American* merits the approbation of the friends to the revolution, for his endeavours to excite them to a ſenſe of their duty, and to warn them of their danger. At this day there is not a man of ſenſe and virtue in America, who does not believe, that Great-Britain was the aggreſſor, and that ſhe commenced the preſent war to compel our ſubmiſſion to her moſt wicked and unnatural claim of unbounded ſupremacy, and to deprive us of our liberties, and property; and that our reſiſtance was juſt, prudent, and neceſſary. It is now obvious to every man, that it was the *original* deſign of the Britiſh tyrant and his miniſters, by their repeated grievances and inſults, to force us to take up arms, with the avaricious expectation of confiſcating our property, under the very frivolous and wicked pretence of rebellion; and that their *next object* was to compel us to a declaration of independence, without which they knew we could not obtain the aſſiſtance of any European power, that they might exerciſe over us the rights of conqueſt, which they had no doubt of obtaining from their great number of national troops, and foreign mercenaries, and in conſequence thereof, aboliſh our ancient government and laws, and erect a power in the conqueror to govern by his will, and to diſpoſe of our property, or lives, at his pleaſure. It is apparent to the impartial world, that our reaſon and judgment, not our paſſions or love of novelty, determined us to riſk the dangers and events of war. The inſidious arts and practices of the generals, commiſſioners, and agents of Great-Britain, to ſeduce and to divide our people; and her perfidy and inhumanity, are too deeply impreſſed in the mind of every American, ever to be forgotten, or forgiven. Her inſolence and cruelty in the hour of ſucceſs, and her meanneſs and treachery in adverſity, cannot find a parallel in the annals of mankind. Amongſt the innumerable inſtances of her barbarities, her ſavage cruelty, contrary to the feelings of human nature, of forcing our priſoners to enter into her ſervice, and to fight againſt their country and relations, would juſtify every American in bearing an immortal hatred to the whole kingdom; the virtuous nations of the world ought to combine againſt, and wage war with ſuch a people, until the whole race were extirpated the earth, as a leſſon to mankind, and to deter them, by the fear of conſequences, from the impious attempt to deſtroy the rights and liberties of their fellow creatures. The ſun, ſince the creation, hath not beheld a more ambitious, proud, reſtleſs, wicked, faithleſs, and cruel people, than the Britiſh nation. The teſtimony of Europe, and her own hiſtory, inconteſtably proves the fact; to permit ſuch a people to govern us, would betray a ſtupid inſenſibility, and intail the complicated miſeries of ſlavery on us and our poſterity; the American, who would ſubmit to drink of the bitter cup of ſlavery, and who would conſent to be a father of ſlaves, is unworthy of manhood, and the daughters of America ought to expel him the continent. If *the American* intended, in his firſt addreſs, by reminding us of our injuries, and the conſequences of conqueſt, to awake our paſſions, and to rouſe our indignation againſt our Britiſh enemies, it was unneceſſary. Time may render the body callous to ſtripes, but the ſouls of freemen receive freſh reſentment, and vigour, from every repetition of an injury or inſult, which encreaſes to a radical hatred never to be extinguiſhed, until even revenge becomes a virtue. Our minds cannot poſſibly be more embittered againſt the people of Britain, we ſincerely deſpiſe, and moſt cordially deteſt the whole nation, and only wiſh to know the means of defending ourſelves, and of retaliating their unmanly, unchriſtian, and inhuman conduct.

The ſecond addreſs of *the American* contains many obſervations which I approve; I ſhall therefore abſtract, and draw them conciſely to a point, that their truth or falſity may be diſcovered, by the meaneſt capacity, and I ſhall take the liberty to make ſuch additions, or remarks, as occur to me.

The firſt aſſertion of *the American* is, that we have now more ability to continue the war for ſix years longer, than we had for the ſix which are paſt, and he ſtates a number of facts to prove the truth of this poſition. 1. That our new government has been eſtabliſhed almoſt five years. 2. That the numbers of our fighting men have not decreaſed ſince the war; and that we have now above 30,000 *enrolled* militia. 3. That we have above 1500 regulars, under brave and experienced officers. 4. That our alliance with France guarantees our independence. 5. That our taxes in five years amounted to only £. 2 1 7½ ſpecie. 6. That the property in the ſtate is above the value of 16 millions of pounds of ſpecie. 7. That our continental and ſtate debt, for a ſix years war, does not exceed £. 1,270,000 real money; the annual intereſt whereof, at ſix per cent. will amount to £. 76,200. And 8. That our ſoil is burthened with the moſt plentiful crops of grain, which will furniſh a plenty of flour, and raiſe large quantities of pork and beef, for the ſupport of our army. Theſe facts appear to me to be true, and the concluſion warranted, that we are well able to proſecute the war; and that it would be folly in the extreme to recede. Reaſon and neceſſity urged us to take up arms, and we muſt perſevere, or infamy, ruin, and ſlavery, will deſervedly be our portion.

The next poſition of *the American* is this, that we muſt tax ourſelves liberally, and ſupport the credit of the laſt emiſſion; and he adduces ſeveral reaſons in ſupport of this opinon. 1. That there is not ſufficient quantities of gold and ſilver in the ſtate, either to defray the expences of the war, and our government, or to carry on trade. The firſt is ſelf-evident; and it is apparent that, without large ſums of paper money, our trade muſt decline; what may be neceſſary for commerce is only a matter of opinion. 2. That we cannot raiſe, annually, by *taxes*, ſums equal to the current expences of the war. Every man, from the evidence of his ſenſes, teſtifies to the truth of this aſſertion. 3. That we cannot obtain recruits, or procure ſupplies of proviſions, cloathing, &c. by any other mode, except *force*, but on credit, that is, with paper money; and therefore that we are under an indiſpenſable neceſſity of ſupporting the credit of the late emiſſion.

The citizens of this ſtate, in general, have long ſince been convinced of the neceſſity of paying taxes, and they will cheerfully contribute as far as their circumſtances will permit. The legiſlature have been more tender of laying taxes, than our affairs or good policy required; and thence originated the *expedient* of ſeizing proviſions and cloathing, and giving certificates in payment, which nothing but urgent and apparent neceſſity could excuſe; becauſe the exercize of ſuch a power violated the rights of property, and the grievance was partial; the public demands were not ſupplied, and the articles wanted were procured at much more than their real value. The impoſition of taxes in a depreciating currency was a deception on government, and its citizens, and operated as a bribe, not only to depreciate the currency, but to delay the payment of taxes; and has therefore been juſtly exploded. The good ſubject, who exerted himſelf, and punctually diſcharged his taxes, paid double or treble the ſum extracted from the indolent, the ſharper, or the diſaffected. The propriety of laying taxes in a money, which does not fluctuate, is apparent; and from the impoſſibility of procuring gold or ſilver, the liberty of paying in produce was neceſſary; but this extends only to farmers and planters, who have a ſurplus after providing for their families; and numbers of our merchants, inhabitants of towns, and the poorer claſs in the country, can receive no benefit from it. The alternative operates as a *ſpecific* tax, and ſo far as it procures bread, pork, and beef, for our army, it is uſeful, and even preferable to a payment in money, as it ſecures thoſe neceſſaries, and ſaves expence to the public; but money, or its repreſentative, is alſo neceſſary to enable thoſe, who do not raiſe thoſe articles, to pay their taxes; and to defray our civil liſt, and the other expences of government; and to pay our officers and ſoldiers, and to procure them cloathing and other neceſſaries.

The reaſons urged by *the American* to induce us to *aſſociate* to maintain the credit of the laſt emiſſion, are cogent and ſatisfactory; our firſt object ought to be to raiſe recruits to fill up our quota; our ſecond, to pay and to ſupply them with food and cloathing; and our third, to ſupport our government, and enforce obedience to its laws. If the ſtate had money to offer a liberal bounty, in a few months our battalions could be filled; the advantages whereof to the common cauſe and the ſtate are obvious; every motive public or private unites to determine us to receive our own notes of credit at par. Can any one, who objects or declines to aſſociate, point out any other mode, by which we can pay a bounty, or purchaſe proviſions and other ſupplies? Can he ſuggeſt any reaſonable objection to the plan of the emiſſion? Common ſenſe teaches every one, that unleſs the credit of the preſent money is ſupported, all hope of giving a permanent value to any paper money, iſſued on any funds, ever ſo ſmall in quantity, or to be redeemed in the ſhorteſt period, muſt ceaſe; and the conſequences are evident, we muſt either take *by force* what is neceſſary to proſecute the war, or ſubmit and be ſlaves. The firſt will certainly be adopted; every idea of ſubmiſſion is inadmiſſable; no extremity can force us to an act ſo repugnant to our honour and our ſafety; a ſmall exertion of public ſpirit, and confidence in each other, and the public bodies we create and can remove at pleaſure, will ſecure and haſten peace and independence; an indifference to the public, and the meaſures propoſed by our repreſentatives, will only prolong the calamities and miſeries of war. Great-Britain continues hoſtilities from two cauſes only, the deranged ſtate of our finances, and the want of money, or its ſubſtitute, paper credit; and the diſunion and parties which unhappily prevail too much in America. Every war in Europe for the laſt century has been a war of finance; the deepeſt purſe always procured the longeſt ſword. If each of the United States would raiſe its quota, and maintain its credit, Great-Britain would ſoon be compelled to make peace; it is entirely owing to ourſelves, that the war has continued ſo long. That this ſtate can do her part, is evident from her numbers, reſources, and debt. Thoſe who have been unfriendly, or lukewarm, muſt now ſee that it is their real intereſt to join their brethren, for no man of reflection can wiſh that this ſtate ſhould be the ſeat of war, or that he or his poſterity ſhould live in a conquered country. The aſſociation ought to be conſidered as a teſt, and every man who agrees ſhould be eſteemed a friend, and every one who refuſes, an enemy to the revolution. I agree with *the American*, that no man, who neglects or refuſes to aſſociate, ought to be appointed to any office in the ſtate, becauſe he, who will not ſupport the government, ought not to draw any ſupport or profit from it. If our executive would give their countenance and ſupport to the advocates and friends of government, and our paper money, it would have a powerful influence.

The people, in general, have long felt and lamented the effects of a depreciating currency, and I am confident a very great majority are deſirous of ſupporting the credit of the new emiſſion, and that it only remains to collect the ſenſe of the inhabitants of each town and county. I would therefore propoſe, that the lieutenant of each county direct the battalions to be called out, on different days (or if this cannot be done that the delegates appoint places of meeting) and let the delegates, and others in whom the people repoſe a confidence, attend, and explain the ſubſcription and aſſociation; let the men of property and influence ſubſcribe and aſſociate generouſly, and there can be no doubt but the common people will follow the example. A committee of prudent active men, to obſerve the conduct of aſſociators, will complete the buſineſs.

In this county above £. 20,000 has been ſubſcribed and aſſociated. It is ſaid that the traders and inhabitants of Baltimore-town, except a few, have declined to receive the new emiſſion; for their reputation this report cannot be credited; our greateſt foes cannot do us a more effectual injury; if all the inhabitants of that town would join lord Cornwallis, they would do us leſs harm. On the virtue of the landed intereſt Maryland muſt rely, and if the farmers and planters will do their duty, Baltimore-town, and any other refractory place, will and *muſt* receive our new money. Our affairs will neither admit excuſes or delays; our all is at ſtake, and caprice or diſaffection muſt yield to ſteady and patriotic exertions. If any part of the political body becomes corrupt, proper and ſevere remedies muſt be applied.

RUSTICUS.

Prince-George's county, Auguſt 4, 1781.

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BOSTON, *July* 12.

FROM an authority which cannot be doubted, we underſtand, that the belligerent powers have choſen Vienna as the ſeat of pacification, owing to its being convenient, high and cool. The houſes are ſaid to be ſix ſtories deep, and the cellars

four stories high, which are to be filled with ice, for the convenience of keeping liquors cool; a neceſſary ingredient which will be much wanted among thoſe hot headed geniuſes who uſe cannon law inſtead of reaſon; and it is thought will have a great tendency to cool the courage of Britain, heated with revenge, which will terminate in her own deſtruction. It is alſo choſen for the cheapeſt place of accommodation.

## TRENTON, *July* 18.

*Extract of a letter from an officer of rank in the Jerſey line, dated Camp at Dobb's-ferry, July* 13, 1781.

"The greateſt part of yeſterday we were amuſed with the noiſe of a very heavy cannonade, and this day we have the ſubſtantial pleaſure of hearing the effects of it. A ſevere engagement in the Sound, nearly oppoſite Frog's-point, took place between two French frigates and a Britiſh guard ſhip of 32 guns, a 16 gun brig, and ſome other armed veſſels, under cover of a battery on ſhore. The conflict laſted the greater part of the day, with much warmth, and ended in the ſurrender of the Britiſh veſſels and the demolition of the battery. The particulars concerning the killed and wounded have not yet reached us, as we lie ſome diſtance from head-quarters, and on the oppoſite ſide of the North river, but expect every hour to be favoured with them. The army of our benevolent ally makes an illuſtrious appearance, and that of our own is by no means contemptible; ſo that from their combined proweſs we may expect the moſt brilliant ſucceſs. A large harveſt of glory is juſt at hand, and we are ready to put in our ſickles and reap. Who may live to enjoy the fruits of it, the fates have happily concealed from you and me; but this we are ſure of, that poſterity will bleſs the ſurvivors, and as they paſs the graves of the unfortunate, will cry with grateful hearts and melting eyes, "peace to their manes."

## BALTIMORE, *Auguſt* 7.

At a meeting of the merchants, and other inhabitants, of Baltimore-town, at the court houſe, this 7th day of Auguſt, 1781, to take into conſideration the propriety of receiving the bills of credit emitted by an act of the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, at par with gold and ſilver,

JAMES CALHOUN, Eſq; in the chair,

IT was reſolved unanimouſly, that this town, deeply impreſſed with the neceſſity of ſupporting the credit of the late paper emiſſion, as well for carrying on the operations of the preſent campaign with deciſion and vigour, as for the purpoſes of commerce, and other neceſſary intercourſe among the citizens of this ſtate, will, in all their future tranſactions and dealings, receive the ſaid paper money equal to ſpecie.

*Reſolved*, That the following perſons, viz. James Calhoun, Daniel Bowley, David M'Mechen, Mark Alexander, Richard Ridgely, John Dorſey, Joſeph Donaldſon, and John M'Clellan, of this town; and Iſaac Griſt David Stoddart, and James Tibbitt, of Fell's-point, be a committee to call a meeting of the town, whenever they ſhall think an alteration of theſe reſolves ſhall be neceſſary, or that others will be expedient to be purſued. And the ſaid committee, or any five of them, (who are to meet on every Saturday in each week) be empowered to enquire into, and *hold up to public view*, the conduct of all thoſe, who, regardleſs of our public exigencies, ſhall, in any manner, contravene theſe reſolves, either by withholding their commodities from ſale, or exacting a higher price in paper than ſpecie. And that the ſaid committee be empowered to enquire into the prices of all kinds of merchandiſe and country produce.

*Reſolved*, That the ſaid committee be deſired to have printed and publiſhed, immediately, one hundred and fifty hand bills, of the proceedings of this meeting, and tranſmit the ſame to the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, that the meaſures adopted by this town may become as public as poſſible.

By order JAMES CALHOUN.

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Office for the preſervation and ſale of forfeited eſtates, Annapolis, July 26, 1781.

Purſuant to an act of aſſembly, will be ſold, at public auction, in Baltimore-town, on the 10th day of eptember next,

THE ropewalks, late the property of William Smith, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Worthington; moſt conveniently ſituated on Fell's-point. The purchaſe money to be paid, or ſecured to be paid, in gold and ſilver, or in the continental bills of credit, emitted in this ſtate, at the real value thereof. One third of the ſum bid to be paid on the firſt day of September 1782, one third on the firſt day of September 1783, and the remaining third on the firſt day of September 1784. The purchaſer will be put into poſſeſſion immediately upon complying with the terms of ſale.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Paid 1

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Office for the preſervation and ſale of forfeited eſtates, Annapolis, July 26, 1781.

Purſuant to an act of aſſembly, will be ſold, at public auction, on the 11th day of ſeptember next, at the Lancaſhire furnace, in Baltimore county,

BETWEEN thirteen and fourteen thouſand acres of valuable land, lying near to Baltimore-town, late the property of the Principio company; on which are erected two convenient furnaces, and two griſt mills. The land will be chiefly parcelled out into ſmall and convenient farms. That part on which the furnaces are erected, will be firſt ſold, in order that any perſon or perſons, who may incline to purchaſe, with a view to carry on the iron-works, may have an opportunity of ſecuring ſuch other parts of the land as they may think neceſſary. At the ſame time will be ſold, the utenſils and ſtock, of every kind belonging to the ſaid works; among which are about one hundred valuable ſlaves, of different ages and ſizes; ſundry of which are excellent tradeſmen, ſuch as founders, colliers, blackſmiths, &c. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchaſers; if not, they may give bond with ſecurity, to pay one third of the ſum bid on the firſt day of September 1782, another third on the firſt of September 1783, and the remaining third on the firſt of September 1784, with intereſt, in gold and ſilver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted, in purſuance of an act of the laſt ſeſſion, at their actual value at the time of payment.

Paid By order 1 JO. BAXTER, clk.

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Auguſt 8, 1781.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Annapolis, on the 25th of July, a negro man named JACOB, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 21 years old, a likely well made fellow, very black; had on a caſtor hat, blue cloth jacket, tow linen ſhirt, and white woollen overalls. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and brings him home to his maſter, ſhall receive, if under 10 miles from home fifteen ſhillings, if above, twenty ſhillings, and if out of the county, forty ſhillings, paid by

16 7/6 PRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

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TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Prince-George's county, July 25, 1781.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living near Thomas Gantt's, jun. a dark bay horſe, near 14 hands high, 9 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, a few gray hairs on his rump, near his tail, trots and gallops, ſwitch tail and hanging mane. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe until notice can be given, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

1 0 7/6 WILLIAM HOBKIRK.

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Office for the preſervation and ſale of forfeited eſtates, Annapolis, July 4, 1781.

To be ſold at auction, on Monday the 20th of Auguſt next,

THE houſes and lots in Port-Tobacco, late the property of John Glaſsford and co. formerly occupied by Robert Mundell; alſo the houſes and lots, late the property of the ſaid John Glaſsford and co. in Benedict on Patuxent, formerly occupied by Robert Young. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchaſers, if not, they may give bond with ſecurity to pay one third of the ſum bid on the firſt day of September 1782, another third on the firſt of September 1783, and the remaining third on the firſt of September 1784, in ſpecie, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in purſuance of an act of the laſt ſeſſion, at their actual value at the time of payment. The ſale to be at Port-Tobacco. 4w

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

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Office for the preſervation and ſale of forfeited eſtates, Annapolis, July 18, 1781.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

THE manors of Bever-dam and Chapico, in St. Mary's county, in parcels, as tenanted to the preſent poſſeſſors, or otherwiſe, as may be moſt conducive to the purpoſe intended. Many of the leaſes are expired; ſome are for lives yet in being, and others are for terms unexpired. The ſale of Bever-dam will begin on Thurſday the 6th of September next, at Leonard-town. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchaſers, if not, they may give bond with ſecurity to pay one third of the ſum bid on the 1ſt day of September 1782, another third on the 1ſt of September 1783, and the remaining third on the 1ſt of September 1784, in ſpecie, or the newbills of credit to be emitted in purſuance of an act of the laſt ſeſſion, at their actual value at the time of payment.

After the ſale of theſe manors is finiſhed, the other manors in St. Mary's, and the three manors in Charles county, will be expoſed to public ſale on the ſame terms.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

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Office for the preſervation and ſale of forfeited eſtates, Annapolis, July 5, 1781.

To be SOLD at AUCTION, on Saturday the 25th of Auguſt next,

THE real and perſonal eſtate, late the property of Daniel Dulany of Daniel, in the city of Annapolis, of which the following lots appear to be part, viz. 13, 14, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 64, 87, 88; the two laſt are leaſed out. On one of the lots ſtands that commodious and finely ſituated dwelling houſe in which Mr. Tayloe formerly lived, with other buildings. Amongſt the perſonal property are eleven valuable negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchaſers; if not, they may give bond, with ſecurity, to pay one third of the ſum bid on the 1ſt of September 1782, another third on the 1ſt of September 1783, and the remaining third on the 1ſt of September, 1784, with intereſt, in gold or ſilver, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in purſuance of an act of the laſt ſeſſion, at their actual value at the time of payment.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

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Office for the preſervation and ſale of forfeited eſtates, Annapolis, July 2, 1781.

Purſuant to an act of the general aſſembly will be ſold at public auction for gold and ſilver,

PART of that valuable and advantageouſly ſituated tract of land called WHETSTONE-POINT, adjoining to Baltimore-town; it will be laid off and ſold in ſmall and convenient lots, their ſize to be adapted to their ſituation, and the probable intentions of the purchaſers. One half of the ſum bid to be paid within ten days, and the remainder in ſix weeks from the day of ſale. If the firſt payment ſhall not be made at the time required, it will be at the option of the commiſſioners to confirm or avoid the ſale. If the ſecond payment be not made in time, the purchaſer to pay ten per cent. intereſt from the day of failure. No conveyance will be made until the whole ſum is paid with intereſt. The ſale to begin on the premiſes the ſecond Tueſday in Auguſt next.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

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THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, for an act to enable him to record a deed, and make it valid although it was not acknowledged according to the form preſcribed by law; it was executed by Mr. Cravath of Baltimore town, in the beginning of 1777, when there was no civil magiſtrate acting under the new government juſt then formed.

5 NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

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NOTICE is hereby given to all OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the troops of the ſtate of Maryland, in the ſervice of the United States, who have claims for their pay in their own right, or as repreſentatives of thoſe who have fallen or died in the ſervice, that it will be neceſſary to produce their a counts ſupported by vouchers or proof by their own oath, of the time they were in the ſervice, and the rank they held, between the firſt of January 1777 and the thirty-firſt of July 1780, alſo of all ſums of money received on account of their pay, or otherways not accounted for, with the date of each ſum received, and likewiſe of what cloathing with the prices thereof for which they are accountable.

9 W. WILKINS, commiſſioner.

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To be SOLD very CHEAP,

EIGHT hundred acres of valuable land lying in Frederick county, between Frederick town and Ellicott's mills, about ſixteen miles from the former; there runs through the ſaid land an excellent ſtream for a mill, on which a mill may be erected with little trouble or expence, and in a neighbourhood where a mill is very much wanted. I will ſell the whole together or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers; the aforeſaid land will be ſold for gold or ſilver, or the real exchange thereof in paper currency at the time of payment. Six months credit will be given for part of the money, on giving bond with good ſecurity, if required. Thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe may apply to me the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, between Elk-Ridge Landing and Snowden's iron works, where major Nathan Hammond formerly lived. w4

4X THOMAS HAMMOND.

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THERE is at the plantation of John Perry living at the mouth of Swanſon's creek, Prince-George's county, taken up as a ſtray, a light ſorrel mare, about 14 hands high, with a ſmall blaze in her face, a ſplit in her near fore foot and on her near ſide cloſe by the ſhoulder has a large white ſaddle ſpot, ſhe has no perceivable brand, appears to be about 10 or 11 years old, trots, paces and gallops. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges. 2

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